Alberta
HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

the people & workplace department

ALBERTA PROFILE:

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

IN THE

LABOUR FORCE

Data Development and Evaluation

Revised: November 2004

Highlights

A disability refers to difficulties with daily activities and the reduction in the amount or kind of activities due to physical or mental conditions or health problems (as defined in the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey and reported for persons aged 15 years and older).[1]

1. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Population Statistics

- Alberta had the third lowest disability rate in Canada
- As the population ages, the number of people reporting disabilities increases

2. Types of Disabilities Among Alberta Adults

- The most commonly reported disabilities were pain, agility and mobility

3. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Degree of Limitations

- The disability rate was highest for people with mild disabilities
- The number of people reporting severe disabilities increased as the population aged
- Females were more likely to report a severe disability than males

4. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Education Levels

- Nearly half of male and female Albertans with disabilities had a post-secondary education

5. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Participation

- Albertans with disabilities in the labour force had the third highest participation rate in Canada
- Males with disabilities had a higher participation rate than females
- The highest participation rate for persons with disabilities occurred among those aged 25 to 54

[1] *A Profile of Disability in Canada, 2001*, Statistics Canada - Catalogue no. 89-579-XIE

Highlights

6. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Employment

- Albertans with disabilities had the second highest employment rate amongst other people with disabilities in Canada
- People with disabilities had lower employment rates than those without disabilities
- People aged 25 to 54 had the highest rates of employment among persons with disabilities in Alberta

7. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Unemployment

- Albertans with disabilities had the lowest unemployment rate in Canada
- The unemployment rate for females with disabilities was five times higher than the unemployment rate for females without disabilities
- Albertans with disabilities aged 55 to 64 had the highest unemployment rates

8. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Income

- Alberta had the highest average total income of adults with disabilities in Canada
- Generally, people with disabilities had lower total incomes than people without disabilities
- Nearly one-fifth of people with disabilities had total incomes between $10,000 and $14,999

9. Factors Affecting Persons With Disabilities Employment (Statistics Canada's General Social Survey, 2000)

- Workers with disabilities were more likely to report feeling "overqualified" for their jobs
- Workers with disabilities were more likely to report having job stress than workers without disabilities
- One in 10 workers with disabilities reported it was "very likely" they would lose their job in the next year

1. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Population Statistics

Alberta had the third lowest disability rate in Canada

A disability refers to difficulties with daily activities and the reduction in the amount or kind of activities due to physical or mental conditions or health problems.

As shown in Table 1, the percent of people with disabilities varied by province. Quebec's percent of its population with disabilities was the lowest in Canada, at 8.4%. Nearly one in five (17.1%) people in Nova Scotia had a disability. The proportion of persons with disabilities in Alberta, 12.5%, was similar to that of Canada's 12.4%.

Table 1

Persons with Disabilities, Canada and Provinces 2001

	Total Population	Persons with Disabilities	% of Persons with Disabilities
Canada	28,991,770	3,601,270	12.4%
Newfoundland	**492,800**	**60,500**	**12.3%**
Prince Edward Island	132,850	18,970	14.3%
Nova Scotia	**888,900**	**152,210**	**17.1%**
New Brunswick	712,300	102,860	14.4%
Quebec	**7,052,790**	**595,690**	**8.4%**
Ontario	11,192,730	1,514,380	13.5%
Manitoba	**1,036,270**	**147,580**	**14.2%**
Saskatchewan	859,080	124,210	14.5%
Alberta	**2,830,280**	**354,740**	**12.5%**
British Columbia	3,793,770	530,130	14.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

As the population ages, the number of people reporting disabilities increases

Chart 1 displays the percentage of people who reported disabilities by age in Alberta and Canada. The percent of persons who reported disabilities in Canada increased with age. The proportion of Canadians aged 45 to 64 who reported disabilities was 16.7%, while the proportion of Albertans aged 45 to 64 who reported disabilities was slightly higher, at 18.8%.

1. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Population Statistics

Chart 1

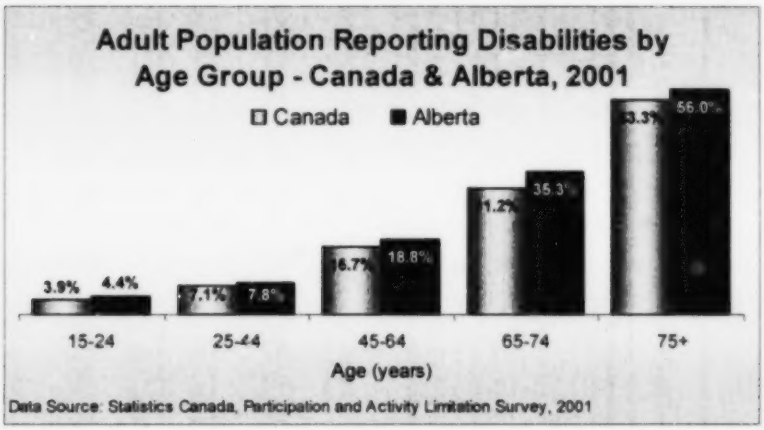
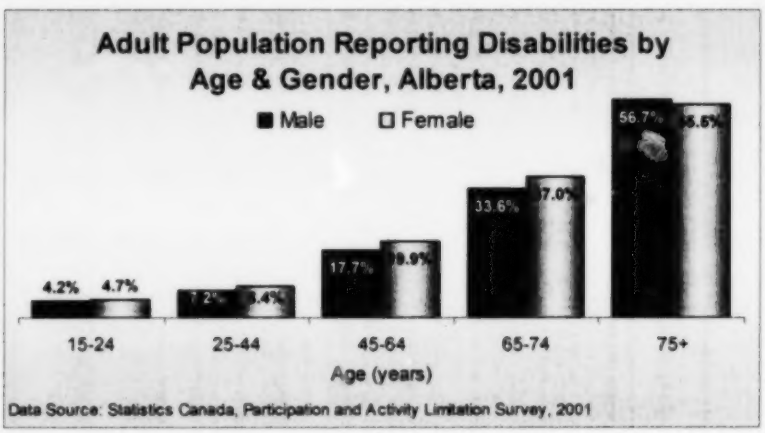


Chart 2 displays the percentage of Albertans who reported disabilities by age and gender in 2001. Females were more likely to report a disability than males (for the age group of 75 and over, the prevalence of disability was slightly higher for males than for females). The differences in disabilities reported were most noticeable within the age group of 65 to 74 years, with a 3.4 percentage point difference.

Chart 2



Back to Highlights

1. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Population Statistics

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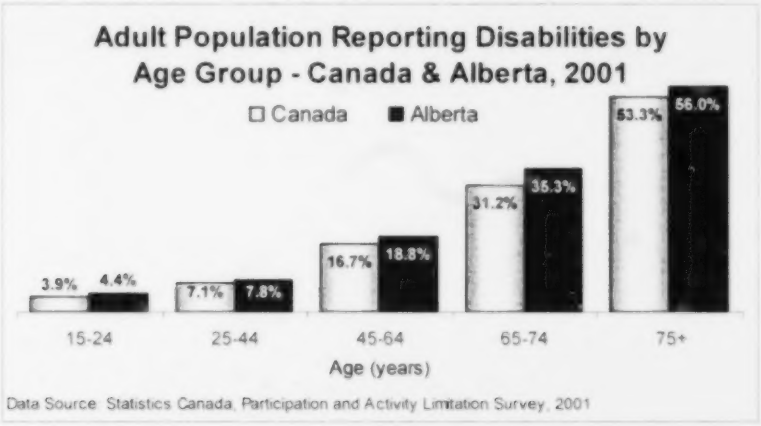

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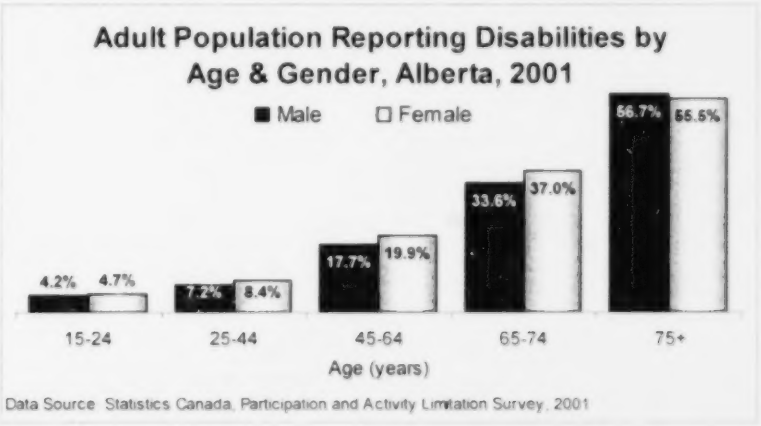

Back to Highlights

2. Types of Disabilities Among Alberta Adults

The Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) reported the following types of disabilities as identified among adults aged 15 years and over: hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, pain, learning, memory, developmental, psychological and unknown.

The most commonly reported disabilities were pain, agility and mobility

Chart 3 displays the types of disabilities among disabled persons, in Canada and Alberta. In 2001, the most commonly reported disabilities in Canada were: mobility, at 71.7%; pain, at 69.5%; and agility, at 66.6%. In 2001, the three most commonly reported disabilities in Alberta were: pain, at 72.0%; mobility, at 65.7%; and agility, at 61.6%.

Chart 3

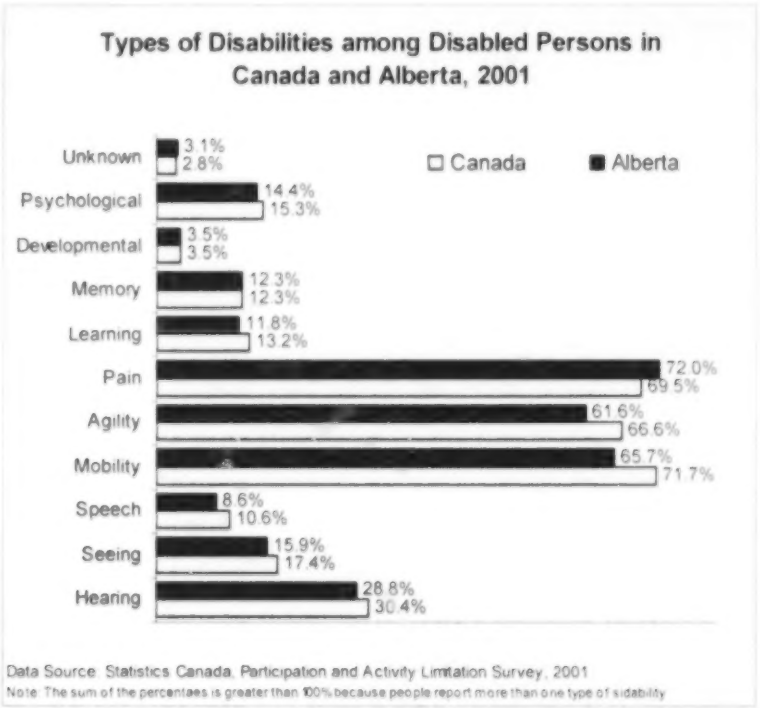

Table 2 displays the number of Albertans who reported a hearing disability by age group in 2001. Hearing is considered a disability when an individual has difficulty hearing what is being said in a telephone conversation, or in a conversation with one or more persons. In Alberta, there were 95,440 people who reported a hearing disability in 2001.

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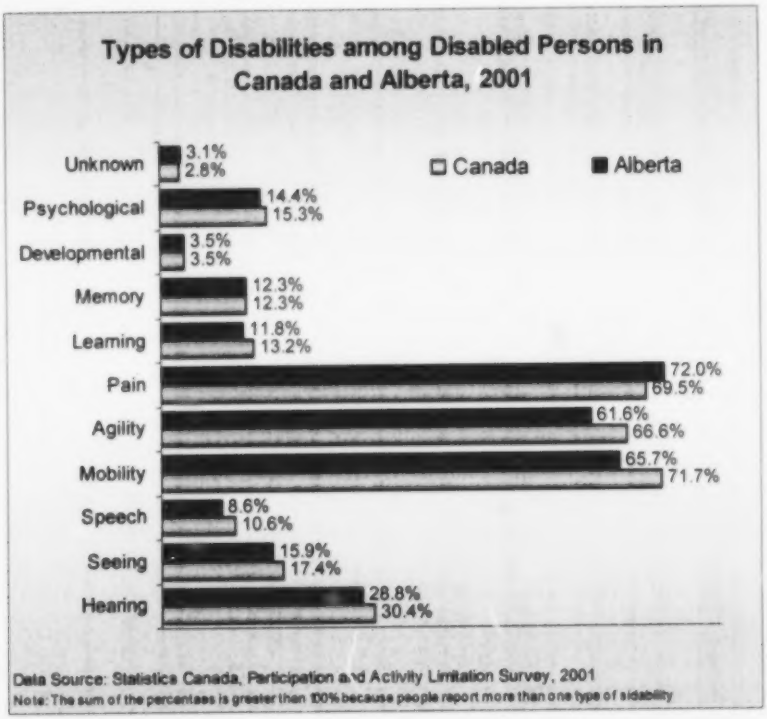

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2. Types of Disabilities Among Alberta Adults

Table 2

Persons with Hearing Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	95,440	100.0%
15-24 Years	2,580	2.7%
25-44 Years	12,360	13.0%
45-64 Years	28,980	30.4%
65+ Years	51,530	54.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Table 3 displays the number of Albertans who reported a seeing disability by age group in 2001. A seeing disability is defined as difficulty seeing ordinary newsprint or clearly seeing the face of someone from four metres (12 feet). In Alberta, there were 52,880 people who reported a seeing disability in 2001. More than a third (36.7%) of the people who reported a seeing disability were between the ages of 45 and 64 years.

Table 3

Persons with Seeing Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	52,880	100.0%
15-24 Years	1,890	3.6%
25-44 Years	9,250	17.5%
45-64 Years	19,410	36.7%
65+ Years	22,330	42.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Table 4 displays the number of Albertans who reported a speech disability by age group in 2001. A speech disability is defined as difficulty speaking and/or being understood. In Alberta, there were 28,680 people who reported a speech disability in 2001. People between the ages of 45 and 64 years (35.1%) had the greatest number of reported cases of speech disability.

Table 4

Persons with Speech Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	28,680	100.0%
15-24 Years	3,320	11.6%
25-44 Years	6,960	24.3%
45-64 Years	10,080	35.1%
65+ Years	8,320	29.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Table 5 displays the number of Albertans who reported a mobility disability by age group in 2001. A mobility disability is defined as experiencing difficulty performing the following activities: walking half a kilometer or more, walking up and down a flight of stairs, difficulty taking about 12 steps without resting, moving

from one room to another, carrying an object of 5 kg (10 lbs) for 10 metres (30 feet) or standing for long periods. In Alberta, there were 217,950 people who had some type of mobility disability in 2001. Albertans between the ages of 45 and 64 years (36.3%) had the greatest number of reported cases of mobility disability.

Table 5

Persons with Mobility Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	**217,950**	**100.0%**
15-24 Years	**7,460**	**3.4%**
25-44 Years	41,460	19.0%
45-64 Years	**79,210**	**36.3%**
65+ Years	89,830	41.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Table 6 displays the number of Albertans who reported an agility disability by age group in 2001. An agility disability is defined as having difficulty bending, dressing or undressing oneself, getting into and out of bed, cutting own toenails, using fingers to grasp or handle objects, or experiencing difficulty reaching in any direction (for example, above one's head or cutting own food). In Alberta, there were 204,240 people who reported an agility disability in 2001. Of those persons who reported an agility disability, 38.3% were between the ages of 45 and 64 years.

Table 6

Persons with Agility Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	**204,240**	**100.0%**
15-24 Years	**6,370**	**3.1%**
25-44 Years	37,790	18.5%
45-64 Years	**78,160**	**38.3%**
65+ Years	81,910	40.1%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Table 7 displays the number of Albertans who reported a pain disability by age group in 2001. Pain disability is defined as the presence of a long term, constant or recurring pain, such as back pain, that limits the type and duration of activity that a person is able to perform. In Alberta, there were 239,020 people who experienced some type of pain disability in 2001. Albertans between the ages of 45 and 64 years (39.6%) had the greatest number of reported cases of mobility disability.

2. Types of Disabilities Among Alberta Adults

Table 7

Persons with Pain Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	239,020	100.0%
15-24 Years	9,790	4.1%
25-44 Years	55,410	23.2%
45-64 Years	94,580	39.6%
65+ Years	79,240	33.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Table 8 displays the number of Albertans who reported a learning disability by age group in 2001. Difficulty learning because of a condition, such as attention problems, hyperactivity or dyslexia, as diagnosed by a teacher, doctor or other health professional, is defined as a learning disability. In Alberta, there were 39,270 people who reported having a learning disability in 2001.

Table 8

Persons with Learning Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	39,270	100.0%
15-24 Years	7,160	18.2%
25-44 Years	14,600	37.2%
45-64 Years	13,000	33.1%
65+ Years	4,500	11.5%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Table 9 displays the number of Albertans who reported a memory disability by age group in 2001. A memory disability limits the amount or kind of activities that an individual can perform due to frequent periods of confusion or difficulty remembering. These difficulties may be associated with Alzheimer's disease, brain injuries or other similar conditions. In Alberta, there were 40,970 people who reported a memory disability in 2001. Of those people who reported a memory disability, 71.4% were 45 years of age and older.

Table 9

Persons with Memory Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	40,970	100.0%
15-24 Years	2,190	5.3%
25-44 Years	9,520	23.2%
45-64 Years	14,720	35.9%
65+ Years	14,540	35.5%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

2. Types of Disabilities Among Alberta Adults

Table 10 displays the number of Albertans who reported a developmental disability by age group in 2001. A developmental disability has cognitive limitations due to the presence of a developmental disorder, such as Down Syndrome, autism or a mental impairment caused by a lack of oxygen at birth. In Alberta, there were 11,550 people who reported a developmental disability in 2001.

Table 10

Persons with Developmental Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	**11,550**	**100.0%**
15-24 Years	**2,720**	**23.5%**
25-44 Years	4,330[E]	37.5%
45-64 Years	**4,220[E]**	**36.5%**
65+ Years	n/a	n/a

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Note: [E] = Use with caution. It is important to note that a sizeable proportion of older adults with a developmental disability are institutional residents and are therefore excluded from the survey population.

Note: N/A = Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

Table 11 displays the number of Albertans who reported a psychological disability by age group in 2001. Psychological disabilities are found to limit the amount or kind of activities that can be performed, due to the presence of an emotional, psychological or psychiatric condition, such as phobias, depression, schizophrenia, drinking or drug problems. In Alberta, there were 47,780 people who reported a psychological disability in 2001.

Table 11

Persons with Psychological Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	**47,780**	**100.0%**
15-24 Years	**3,910**	**8.2%**
25-44 Years	16,430	34.4%
45-64 Years	**20,920**	**43.8%**
65+ Years	6,520	13.6%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

2. Types of Disabilities Among Alberta Adults

Table 12 displays the number of Albertans who reported an "unknown" disability by age group in 2001. The type of disability is unknown if the respondent answered "yes" to the general questions on activity limitations, but did not provide any information on questions about type of disability. There were 10,430 Albertans who reported an unknown disability in 2001. Unknown disabilities appear more frequently as age increases.

Table 12

Persons with Unknown Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total Aged 15+	**10,430**	**100.0%**
15-24 Years	**1,080** [E]	**10.4%**
25-44 Years	1,930 [E]	18.5%
45-64 Years	**3,230** [E]	**31.0%**
65+ Years	4,190 [E]	40.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Note: [E] = Use with caution. A sizeable proportion of adults with unknown disabilities may be institutional residents and are therefore excluded from the survey population.

Back to Highlights

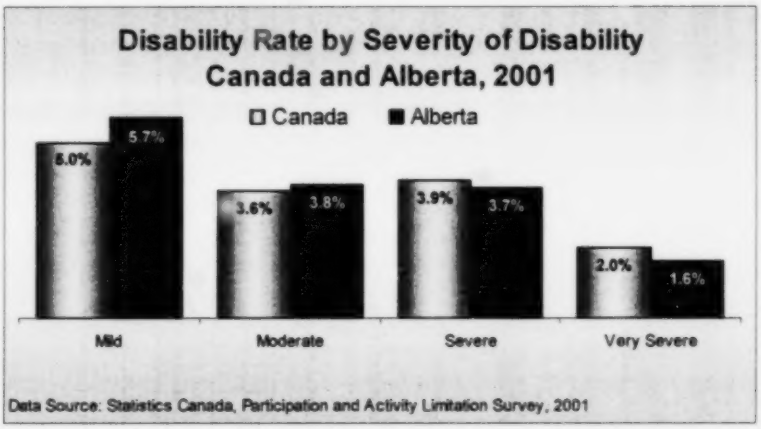
3. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Degree of Limitations

The disability rate was highest for people with mild disabilities

Statistics Canada's 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) identifies four levels of severity: mild, moderate, severe, and very severe. The level of severity depends on the frequency and intensity of limitations associated with each type of disability[2]. In terms of Alberta's total population, aged 15 and over, 5.7% of Albertans had a mild disability, 3.8% a moderate disability, 3.7% a severe disability and 1.6% a very severe disability.

Within Canada, the disability rate for individuals with mild disabilities was 5.0%. This was 0.7 percentage points lower than the rate for Alberta. Canada had a slightly higher disability rate than Alberta for individuals with severe disabilities (2.0% compared with 1.6%).

Chart 4



The number of people reporting severe disabilities increased as the population aged

Table 13 displays the severity of disability by age group in Alberta. Severity of disability increased until the age of 64, and then declined among the 65 and over population. Statistics Canada notes the significant prevalence of less visible disabilities, such as psychological disabilities, among the working-age population, which produces an increase in the number of disabilities reported for adults aged 15 to 64. During these working years, one is more likely to experience a higher level of activity as well as a wider scope of activities; consequently, one may also experience a higher level of limitation.

[2] *A Profile of Disability in Canada, 2001,* Statistics Canada - Catalogue no. 89-579-XIE

3. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Degree of Limitations

Table 13

Severity of Disability by Age Group, Alberta, 2001

	Total Persons with Disabilities	Mild		Moderate		Severe		Very Severe	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Total Aged 15+	331,760	128,880	38.8%	84,300	25.4%	82,050	24.7%	36,530	11.0%
15-24 Years	18,520	9,260	50.0%	4,350	23.5%	3,330	18.0%	1,580	8.5%
25-44 Years	71,050	30,080	42.3%	16,780	23.6%	17,250	24.3%	6,940	9.8%
45-64 Years	119,910	44,150	36.8%	27,930	23.3%	33,960	28.3%	13,880	11.6%
65-74 Years	59,150	23,350	39.5%	19,510	33.0%	11,750	19.9%	4,540	7.7%
75+ Years	63,140	22,030	34.9%	15,740	24.9%	15,770	25.0%	9,590	15.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Chart 5 displays severity of disability by gender in Alberta. In 2001, more than one-third (38.8%) of Albertans with disabilities had a mild degree of disability. More males reported a mild disability than females (40.8% compared with 37.2%). Females had a higher severe disability rate than males (26.4% compared with 22.8%).

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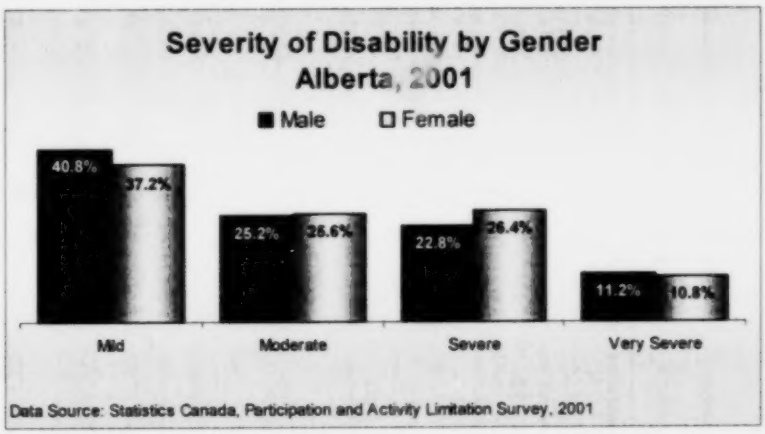

Back to Highlights

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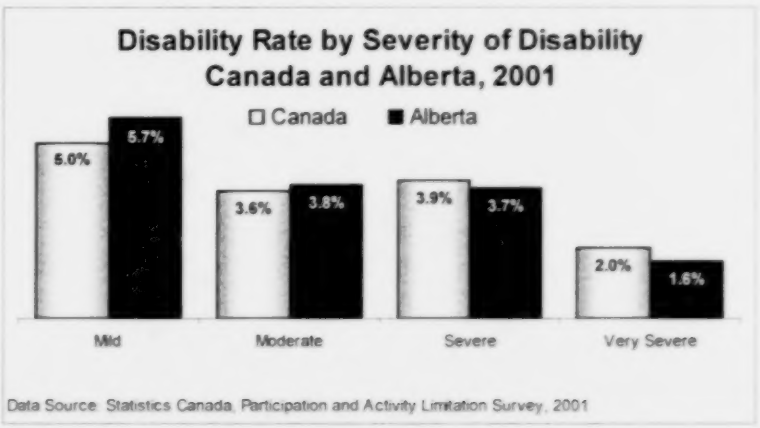

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25-44 Years	71,050	30,080	42.3%	16,780	23.6%	17,250	24.3%	6,940	9.8%
45-64 Years	119,910	44,150	36.8%	27,930	23.3%	33,960	28.3%	13,880	11.6%
65-74 Years	59,150	23,350	39.5%	19,510	33.0%	11,750	19.9%	4,540	7.7%
75+ Years	63,140	22,030	34.9%	15,740	24.9%	15,770	25.0%	9,590	15.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Chart 5 displays severity of disability by gender in Alberta. In 2001, more than one-third (38.8%) of Albertans with disabilities had a mild degree of disability. More males reported a mild disability than females (40.8% compared with 37.2%). Females had a higher severe disability rate than males (26.4% compared with 22.8%).

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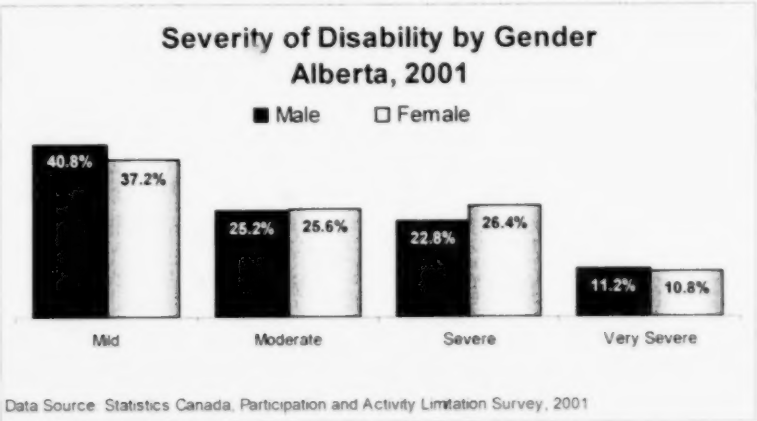


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Back to Highlights

4. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Education Levels

Nearly half of male and female Albertans with disabilities had a post-secondary education

The information in Table 14 shows that, in 2001, nearly a third (31.1%) of male Albertans with disabilities had a level of education less than high school, comparable to 32.1% for females with disabilities. The percent of males with disabilities that had trade certificates or diplomas (19.1%) was more than double the percent of females with disabilities (9.2%). Also, a higher percent of females (36.8%) than males (29.3%) had college or university levels of education. Nearly one half of both males (48.4%) and females (46.0%) with disabilities had some form of post-secondary education.

A greater proportion of males (18.7%) and females (19.9%) without disabilities had university levels of education, compared to those males (14.0%) and females (12.7%) with disabilities.

Table 14

Education Levels for Albertans with and without Disabilities by Gender, 2001

	with Disabilities		without Disabilities	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than High School	31.1%	32.1%	27.3%	25.6%
High School	20.1%	21.6%	24.3%	27.8%
Trade Certificate / Diploma	19.1%	9.2%	16.3%	7.6%
College	15.3%	24.1%	13.4%	19.0%
University	14.0%	12.7%	18.7%	19.9%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Back to Highlights

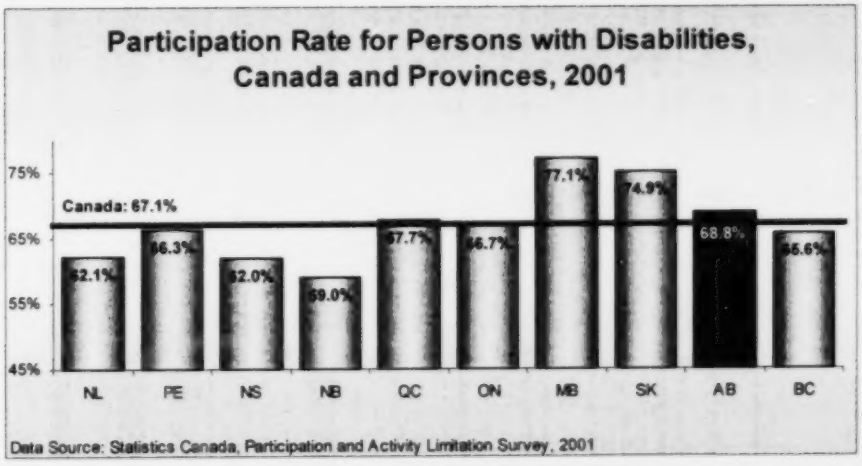
5. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Participation

Albertans with disabilities in the labour force had the third highest participation rate in Canada

The participation rate represents the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the working age population (15 years of age and older). The participation rate represents the proportion of the working age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment.[3]

Chart 6 below shows that, in 2001, Albertans with disabilities had a participation rate of 68.8%. Amongst persons with disabilities, this was the third highest participation rate of all the provinces in Canada. The participation rate for Albertans with disabilities was also 1.7 percentage points higher than the national average.

Chart 6



Males with disabilities had a higher participation rate than females

Chart 7 shows the participation rates for Albertans with and without disabilities by gender in 2001. The difference between the participation rates of males in Alberta without disabilities and males in Alberta with disabilities was 18.4 percentage points in 2001, compared to a 10.7 percentage point difference between females. In Alberta, male persons with disabilities had higher participation rates than females, with a difference of 3.6 percentage points.

[3] 2001 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada- Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE

5. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Participation

Albertans with disabilities in the labour force had the third highest participation rate in Canada

The participation rate represents the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the working age population (15 years of age and older). The participation rate represents the proportion of the working age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment.[3]

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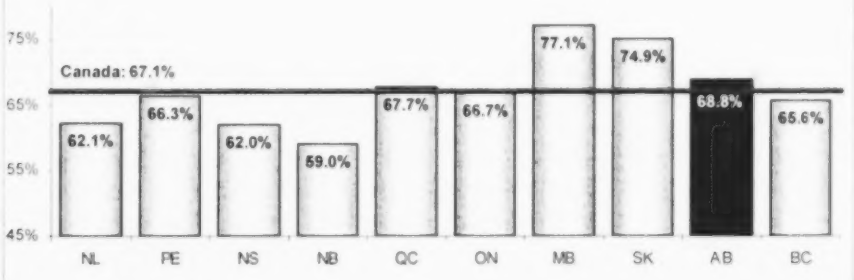
Participation Rate for Persons with Disabilities, Canada and Provinces, 2001



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

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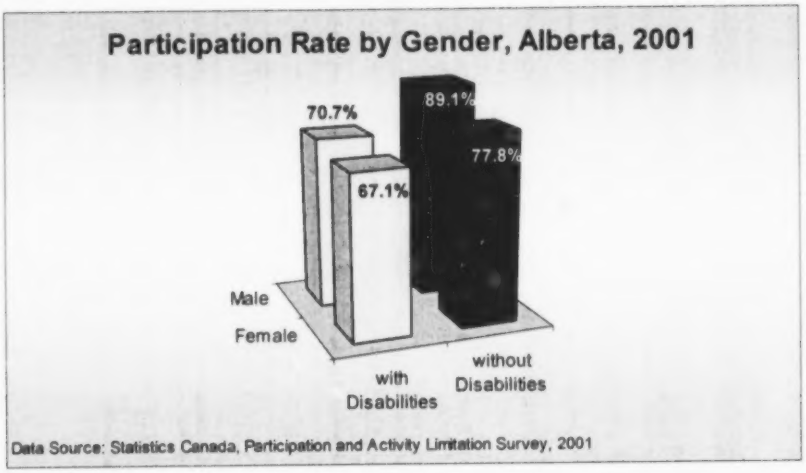
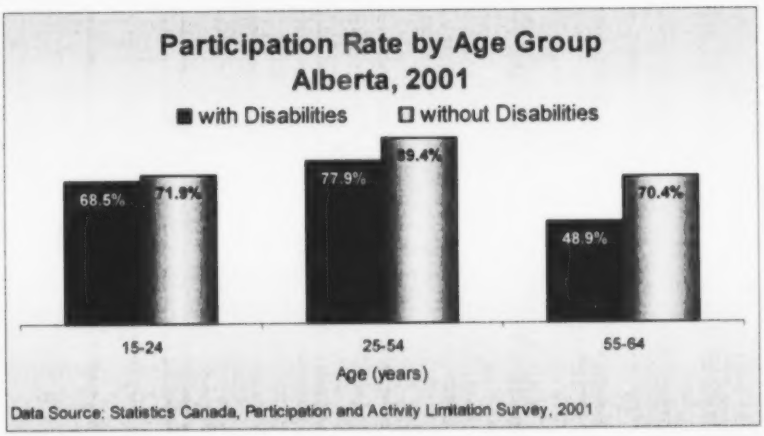


The highest participation rate for persons with disabilities occurred among those aged 25 to 54

Chart 8 displays the participation rates by age group and disability status in Alberta in 2001. Participation rates for people with disabilities, like those of people without disabilities, varied considerably by age. The difference between the participation rates of people with disabilities and those of people without disabilities was greatest within the age group of 55 to 64, with a difference of 21.5 percentage points. The highest participation rate for people with disabilities occurred among those aged 25 to 54, with a participation rate of 77.9%.

Chart 8



Back to Highlights

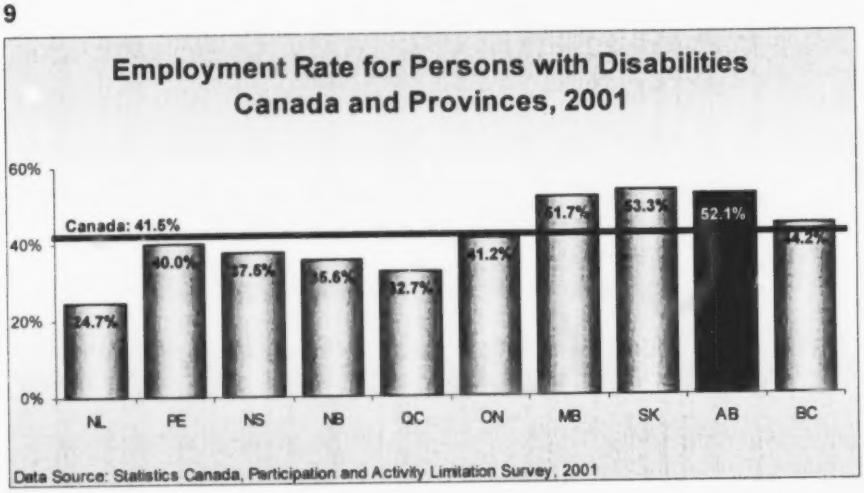
6. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Employment

Albertans with disabilities had the second highest employment rate amongst other people with disabilities in Canada

The employment rate refers to the number of persons employed, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.[4]

As shown in Chart 9, people with disabilities in Alberta had the second highest employment rate in 2001, after Saskatchewan, at 52.1%. This was 10.6 percentage points higher than the national average of 41.5%.

Chart 9



People with disabilities had lower employment rates than those without disabilities

Chart 10 shows the employment rate by gender in Alberta. In 2001, females with disabilities experienced the lowest employment rate at 49.4%. This was 5.8 percentage points lower than the employment rate for males with disabilities (55.2%).

[4] 2001 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada - Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE

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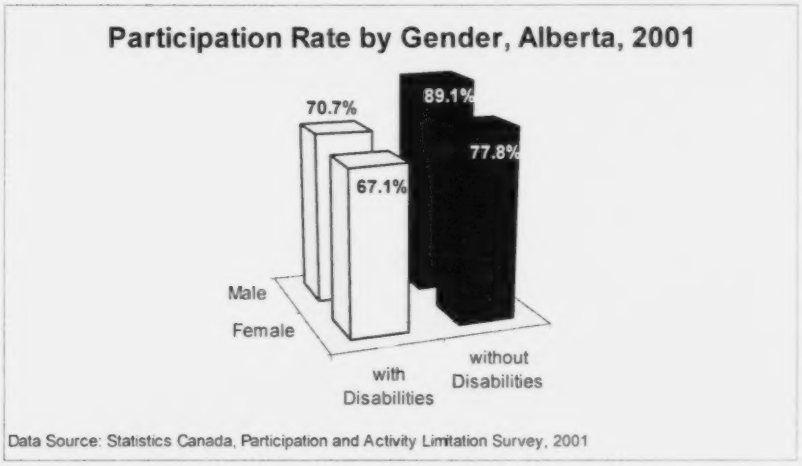

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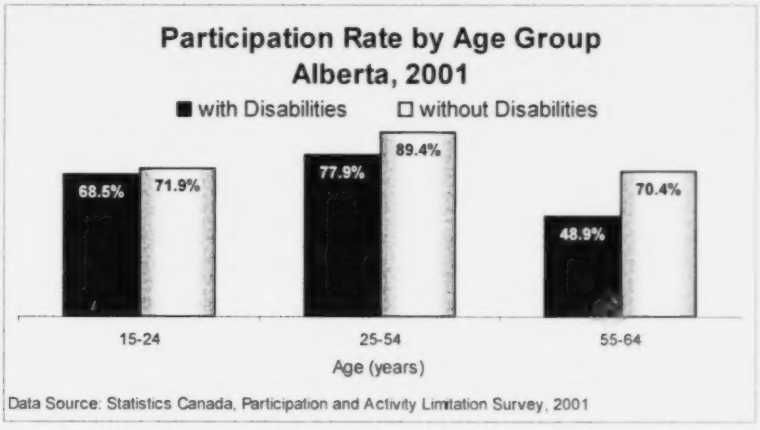

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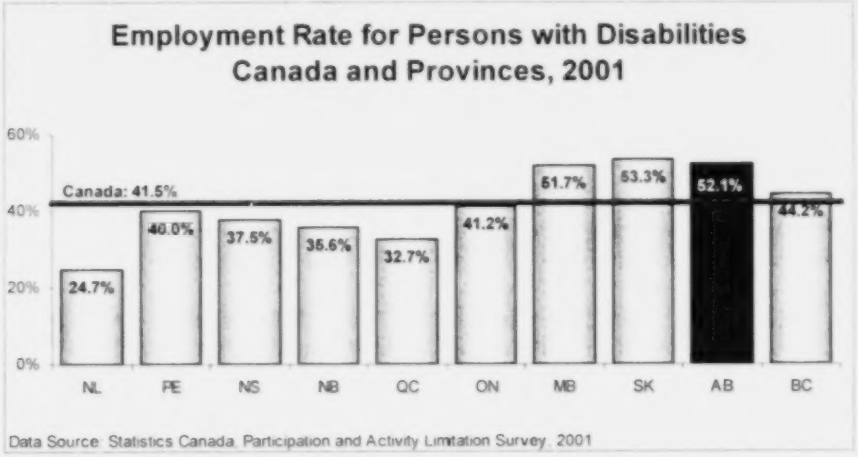

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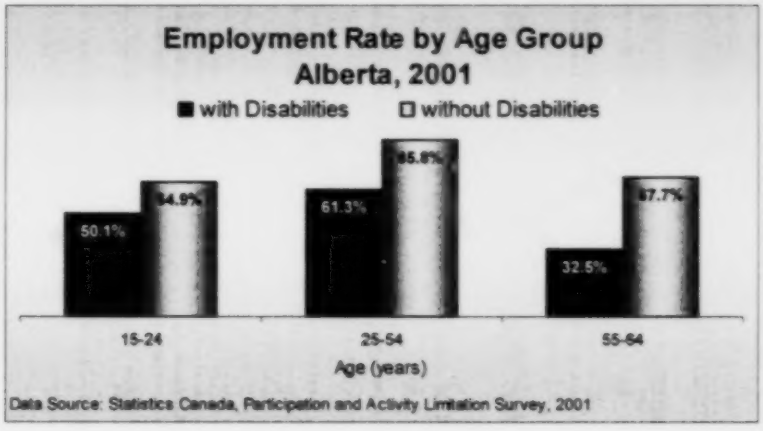
6. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Employment

Chart 10

People aged 25 to 54 had the highest rates of employment among persons with disabilities in Alberta

Chart 11 displays the employment rates by age group and disability status in Alberta in 2001. The difference between the employment rates of persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities was greatest within the age group of 55 to 64, with a difference of 35.2 percentage points. The highest employment rate occurred among those aged 25 to 54, with an employment rate of 61.3%.

Chart 11



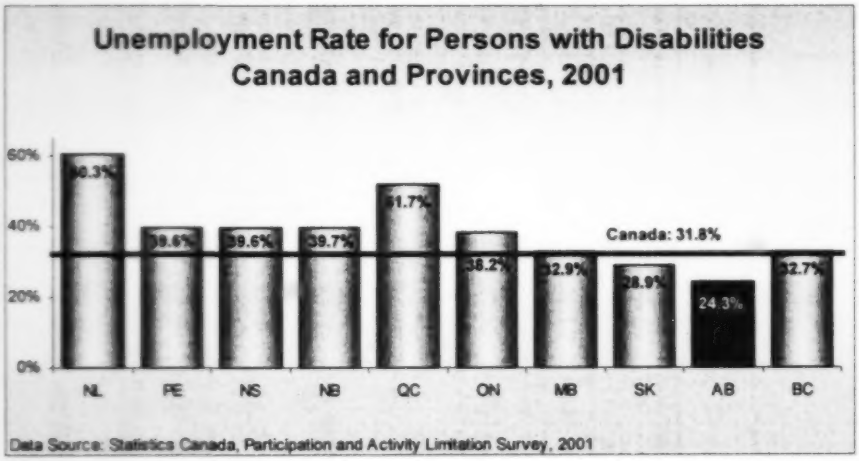
Back to Highlights

7. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Unemployment

Albertans with disabilities had the lowest unemployment rate in Canada

In 2001, the average unemployment rate was 4.6%. The unemployment rate refers to the number of people unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.[5] As shown in Chart 12, Albertans with disabilities had the lowest unemployment rate in Canada amongst other disabled persons, at 24.3%. This was 13.7 percentage points lower than the national average of 31.8%.

Chart 12



The unemployment rate for females with disabilities was five times higher than the unemployment rate for females without disabilities

Chart 13 displays the unemployment rate by gender in Alberta. In 2001, females with disabilities experienced the highest unemployment rate, at 26.5%. This was five times higher than the unemployment rate of 5.2% for females without disabilities. This trend was similar for males with disabilities, who had an unemployment rate of 22.0%. This rate was over four times that of the rate for males without disabilities (5.1%).

[5] 2001 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada- Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE

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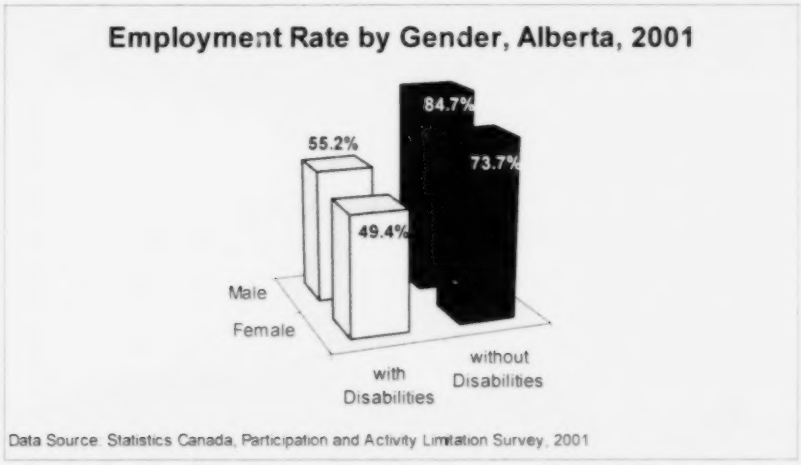

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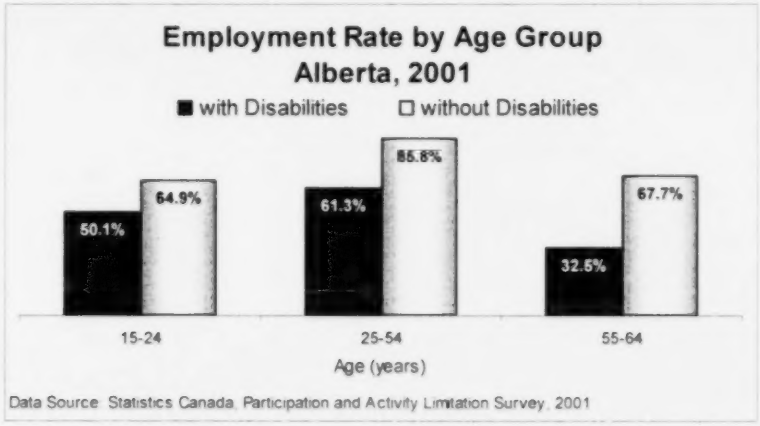

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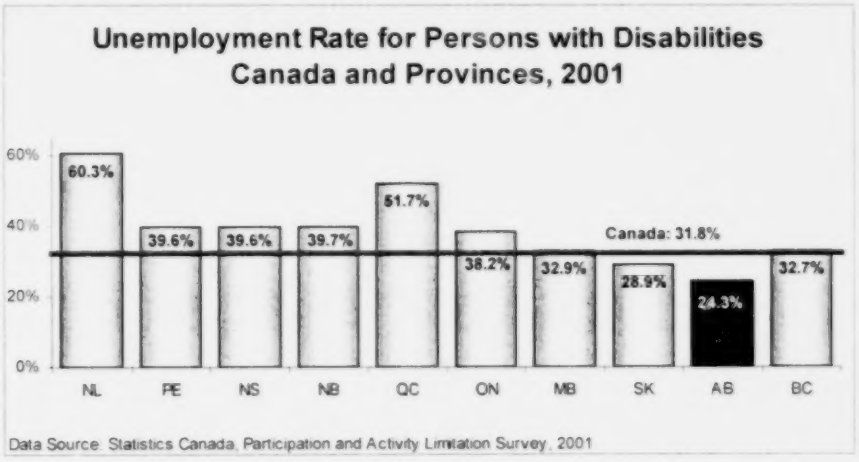

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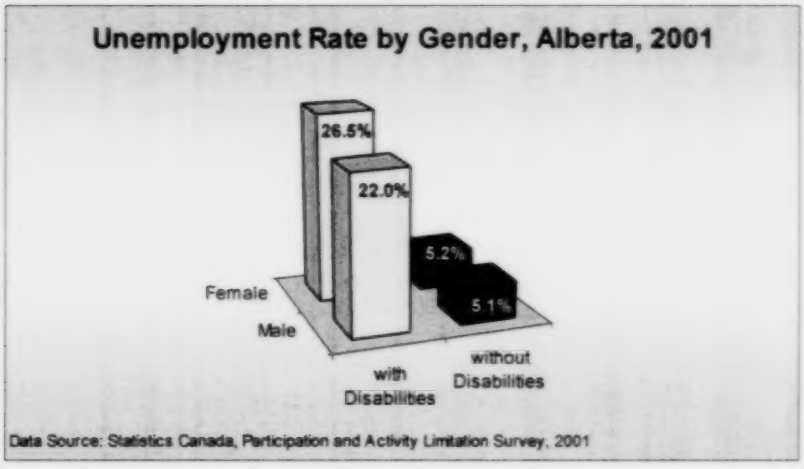
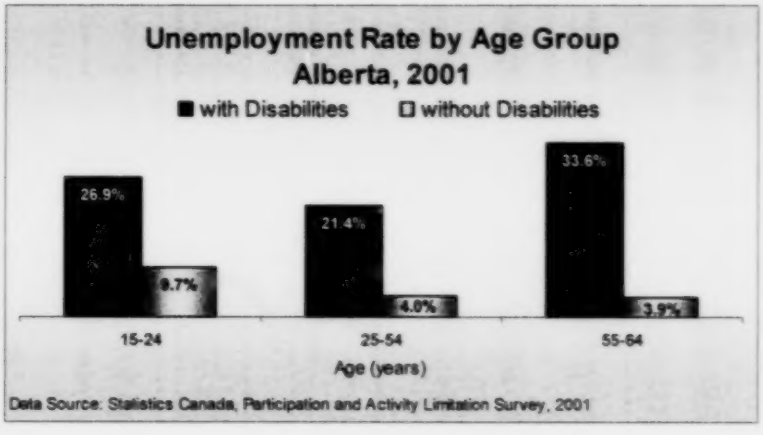


Albertans with disabilities aged 55 to 64 had the highest unemployment rates

Chart 14 displays the unemployment rates by age group and disability status. The highest unemployment rate of 33.6% occurred among people with disabilities aged 55 to 64. This was almost nine times higher than the unemployment rate for people of the same age group without disabilities.

Chart 14



Back to Highlights

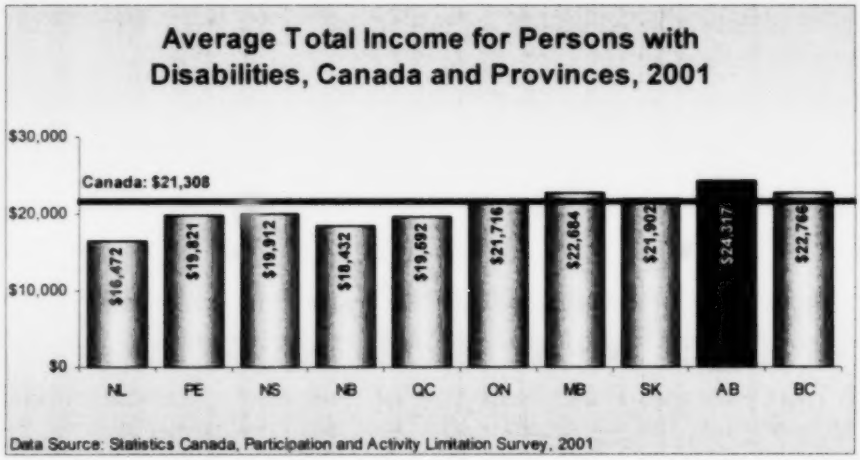
8. Alberta's Persons With Disabilities Income

Alberta had the highest average total income of adults with disabilities in Canada

Total Income refers to the total income from all sources including: employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.[6]

As noted in Chart 15, in 2001, Alberta had the highest average total income for adults with disabilities in Canada, at $24,317. This was $3,009 higher than the national average.

Chart 15



Generally, people with disabilities had lower total incomes than people without disabilities

Chart 16 displays the average total income by gender and disability status. In 2001, the average income for adults with disabilities, aged 15 and over, was $24,317, while the average income for adults without disabilities was $31,621. The average income for males was considerably higher than that for females, regardless of whether the individual had a disability or not.

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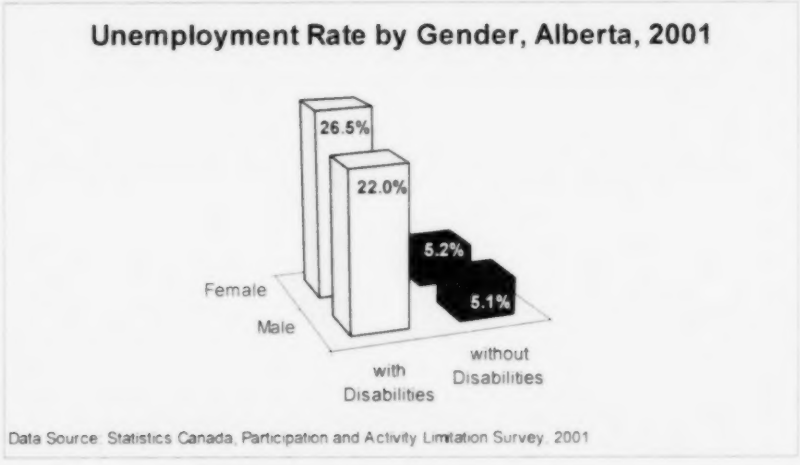

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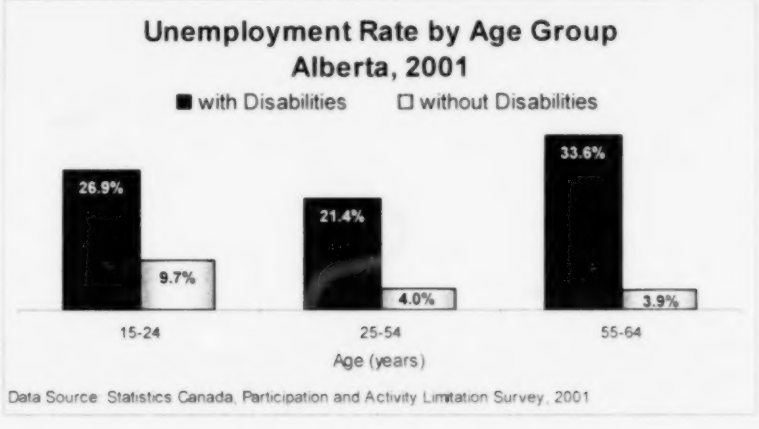

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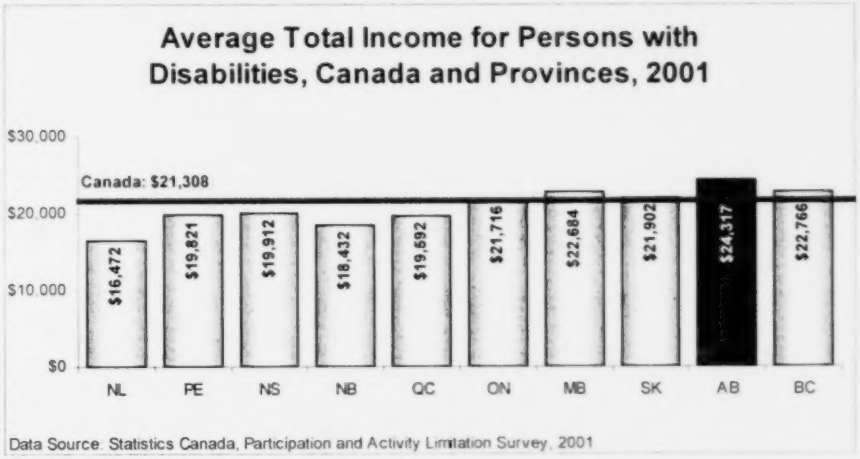

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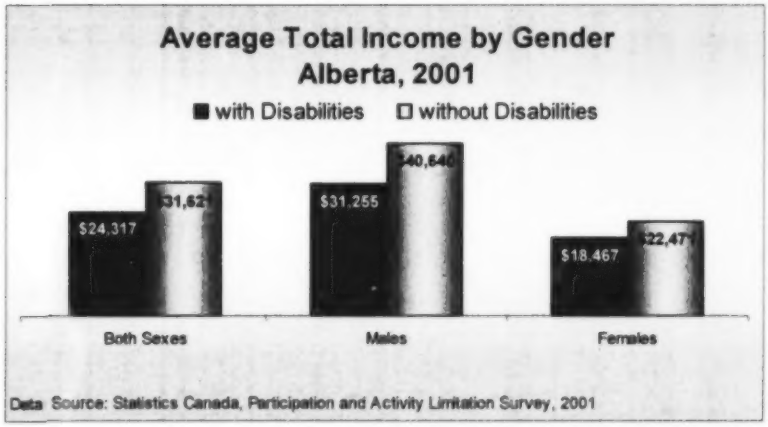

Nearly one-fifth of people with disabilities had total incomes between $10,000 and $14,999

As shown below, nearly a quarter of Albertans with disabilities had total incomes of more than $30,000, while about 40% of those persons without disabilities had total incomes of $30,000 or more. Twenty percent of those persons with disabilities had total incomes between $10,000 and $14,999, compared to 9.0% of those without disabilities.

Table 17

Average Total Income for Persons with and without Disabilities, Alberta, 2001

	% of those without Disabilities	% of those with Disabilities
Without Income in 2000	4.0%	80.0%
Less Than $5,000	13.7%	11.4%
$5,000 - $9,999	9.0%	10.4%
$10,000 - $14,999	9.0%	19.4%
$15,000 - $19,999	8.8%	15.4%
$20,000 - $29,999	14.6%	15.8%
$30,000 - $39,999	13.3%	9.9%
$40,000 - $49,999	8.8%	6.6%
$50,000 - $59,999	5.9%	3.4%
$60,000 - $79,999	7.1%	3.8%
$80,000 +	5.8%	2.9%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001

Back to Highlights

9. Factors Affecting Persons With Disabilities Employment

Statistics Canada's General Social Survey (GSS) is completed once a year, on average. Each of the GSS cycles features a special topic of interest and contains basic socio-demographic data, such as information on education. In this section, data is provided from Statistics Canada's General Social Survey, Cycle 14, 2000.

Workers with disabilities were more likely to report feeling "overqualified" for their jobs

As shown in Chart 17, in 2000, a quarter (25.4%) of the employed people with disabilities aged 35 to 54 years of age reported feeling overqualified for their job, as compared to 19.2% of those people without disabilities. Feeling overqualified for their jobs varied among the different age groups. For people with or without disabilities, those aged 15 to 34 years were most likely to report feeling overqualified for their job.

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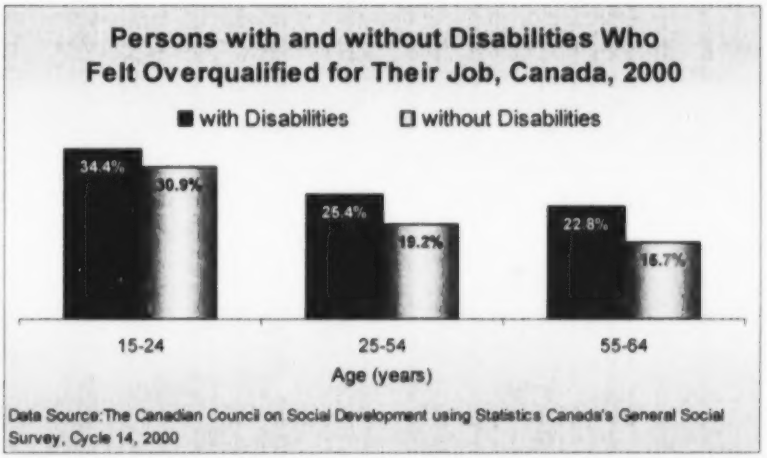

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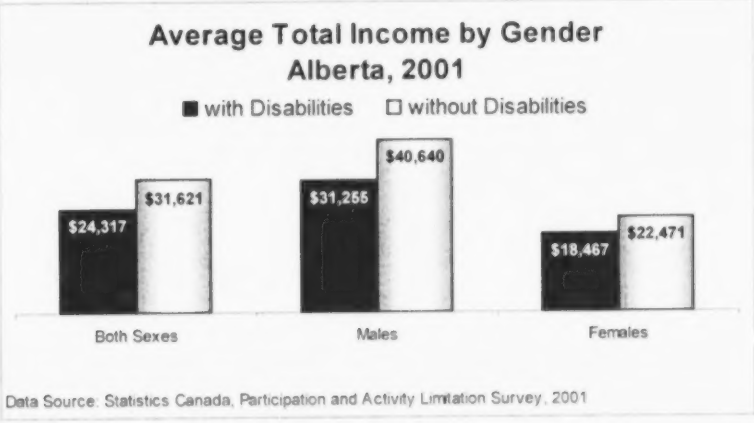

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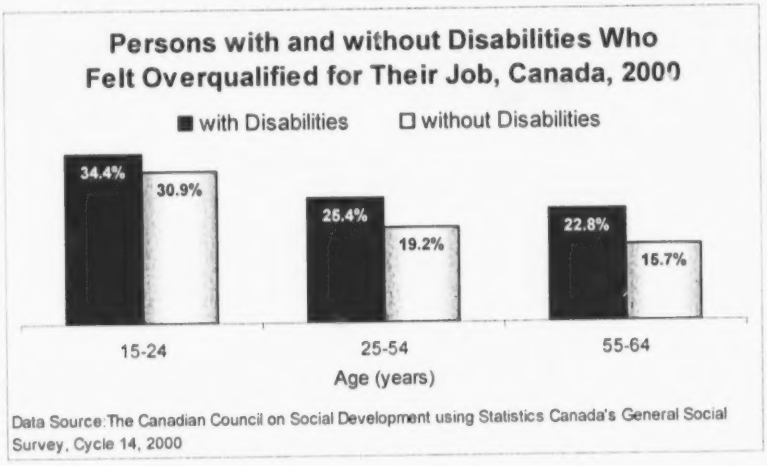

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9. Factors Affecting Persons With Disabilities Employment

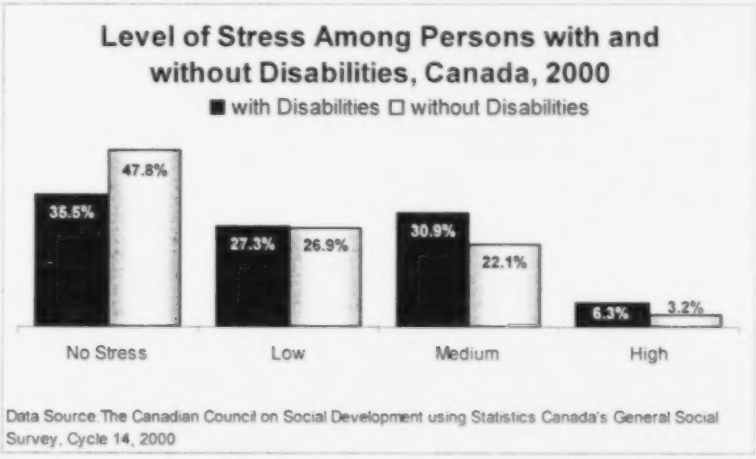
Workers with disabilities were more likely to report having job stress than workers without disabilities

Chart 18 displays level of stress by disability status. Workers with disabilities were more likely to report having job stress than workers without disabilities, based on the following job-related elements[7]:

- Too many demands or too many hours
- Risk of accident or injury
- Poor interpersonal relations
- Threat of layoff or job stress
- Having to learn new computer skills
- Other factors

Thirty-one percent of people with disabilities reported feeling medium levels of stress, compared to 22.1% of people without disabilities. Nearly half (47.8%) of people without disabilities reported feeling no stress at all, compared to 35.5% of individuals with disabilities.

Chart 18



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[7] Canadian Council on Social Development. Disability Research Information Sheet. No.8. 2002

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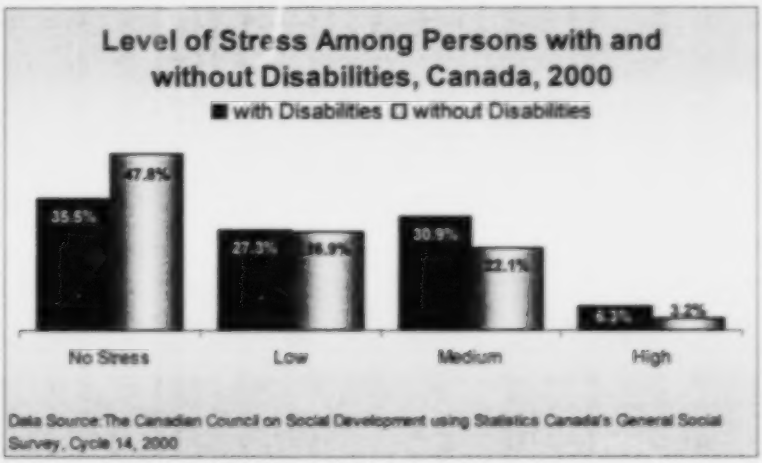

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9. Factors Affecting Persons With Disabilities Employment

One in ten workers with disabilities reported it was "very likely" they would lose their job in the next year

Most workers, both with disabilities and without, said it was very unlikely they would lose their jobs in the coming year. However, there were differences in the responses of those with and those without disabilities.

Among workers without disabilities, 77.3% of the males and 76.8% of the females said it would be "very unlikely" that they would lose their job in the next year, compared to 71.7% of males and 66.9% of females with disabilities. Of those people with disabilities, 9.8% of males and 10.4% of females reported it was "very likely" they would lose their job in the next year, compared to just 6.4% of males and 7.3% of females without disabilities.

Table 18

Fear of Losing One's Job in the Next Year for Persons with and without Disabilities by Gender, Canada, 2000

	with Disabilities		without Disabilities	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Very Likely	9.8%	10.4%	6.4%	7.3%
Somewhat Likely	7.4%	9.2%	5.0%	4.9%
Somewhat Unlikely	11.2%	13.5%	11.3%	11.0%
Very Unlikely	71.7%	66.9%	77.3%	76.8%

Data Source The Canadian Council on Social Development using Statistics Canada's General Social Survey, Cycle 14, 2000

Back to Highlights